

~~SECRET~~

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

फाइल सं०
File No. C/125/2/77-JP

खण्ड
Volume

विभाग
Ministry of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विभाग
कार्यालय

Department
Office of

टिप्पणियाँ/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

अनुभाग
SECTION

विषय
Subject

Perpetuation of the memory of Netaji
SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE — points
raised by Shri Saman Laha, MP on 29.6.77.
in Lok Sabha — correspondence thereof

को सूचीकृत को गई
Indexed on

आक्षेप
Initials

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Record A/B
प्रिलेख क/ख में नष्ट की जाए
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18-4-1990.

पिछले हवाले
Previous References

बाद के हवाले
Later References

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Notes - 1-2

Correspondence - 1-45

(गौतम गुप्ता)
(GAUTAM GUPTA)
उप सचिव (ए एवं आर एम)
Dy Secretary (ASRM)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

श० ७१ (अविरंजनीय)/बो० एम् एम०-५८

९७ (Unbleached)/O. & M.-५८

भासमूटेक-६१३-१९ जनरल एडमिन/७६-७७-भासमूटेक-(सी-६२६)-१५-३-७७-२००,०००.

GIPTC-६१३-१९ Genl. Adm./७६-७७-GIPTC-(C-६२६)-१५-३-७७-२००,०००.

Ministry of External Affairs (1)
(EA On)

Sno (1)	—	(Receipt)
Sno (2)	—	(Receipt)
Sno (3)	—	(Issue)
Sno (4)	—	(Added)
<u>Sno (5)</u>	—	<u>FR</u>

Please link up pps and resubmit
around 26.9.77

Intd. JS (NSEA)
21.9.77

~~Div (EA)~~

Pl. put up with 'A' & 'B'

Intd. Div (EA)
21.9.77

Submitted. References quoted in
the FR may be seen at flags 'D', 'E' & 'F'.

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27/9/77

Div (EA)

1052-Div (EA) 22
27/9

from pre-page

The F.R. is in response to our request vide our letter dated 28th July, 1977 (flag 'D') regarding the collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. The request was as a follow-up action to the debate on demands for grant of Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on 29.6.1977 during which Shri Sumar Guha, M.P. raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

3. Our Ambassador feels it is reasonable to assume that all the relevant material available from Japan is already available in the records of the two Commissions, in view of the following:-

- 8106-75 (N.H.A.)
25/2
- (a) The Shah Nawaz Commission (1956) and the Khosla Commission (1971) had visited Japan in connection with their investigation into the disappearance of Netaji. During their investigations, the Embassy cooperated with them to obtain as much material as possible on Netaji.
 - (b) In reply to this Ministry's request for documents, the Embassy vide their letter dated 25.1.1973 (flag 'F') stated, ~~that~~ "the Gaimusho informs us after re-checking its old records that they are not in possession of any papers relating to Netaji other than those already surrendered to us in 1955".
 - (c) As for the War Office, the letter states: "Gaimusho has told us quite positively that no new material pertaining to Netaji could be traced in the records Office". As a double-check, an Embassy official, accompanied by an official from Gaimusho, went personally to check up the War Office Record Library and found that no documents relating to Netaji were traceable.
 - (d) Apart from these two archives, the Khosla Commission interviewed several Japanese and Indians associated with Netaji in 1971.

4. The Ambassador, therefore, is of the view that any further effort on our part is not only likely to be fruitless, but would prove embarrassing.

5. As regards the installation of small memorial plaques in places connected with the history of Netaji and INA, our Ambassador feels that until the question of Netaji's ashes is settled, any movement in that direction, as far as Japan is concerned, would lead to further embarrassment. A separate file regarding Netaji's ashes is already under submission to JS(EA).

U. Haralu
(Miss) (N.N. Haralu)
Director (EA)
24.10.1977.

1052-Div(EA)77

JS(EA)

Correspondence - 1 15

D. 1171-US (FE)/77
25/7

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1230 JS (N/EA) 23
19/7
MOST IMMEDIATE

Ministry of External Affairs
(Coordination Division)
....

Shri Samar Guha, M.P., during the Debate on Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977, raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and had made a number of suggestions with financial and other implications. However, the first task is to collect information, documents and other material, wherever freely available, from different countries in the world cutting across the jurisdiction of a number of Territorial Divisions.

2. After collection of accurate information on the various points raised by Shri Guha and the location of documents, material, etc. which will have to be acquired, wherever possible, the financial implications of the project will have to be considered by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministries concerned, especially with the Ministry of Finance for release of funds.

3. However, in the first instance, the Territorial Divisions concerned may take necessary follow-up action to collect accurate information, documents, relics, etc. which are available free, and locate the other obtainable relics which have to be paid for through the help of our Missions concerned and provide them to the Co-ordination Division.

1644-DX (2A) 77
23/7

M. J. Kallukaren
(J.T. Kallukaren)
Director (Coordination)
18.7.1977

JS (N/EA) R. speak
JS (AMS)
JS (EA)
Do we have any material

we do not have any material with us, as far as Japan is concerned.
U.S. (F.E.)
JS (EA)
Dir (Coord.)
ML
25/7

(2)

Ministry of External Affairs
(Coordination Division)

.....

SUGGESTIONS MADE REGARDING NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

The following points were made during the course of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977.

The Foreign Secretary has directed that necessary follow-up action be taken.

Shri Samar Guha blamed the previous Governments for not honouring the "greatest revolutionary of India" Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and neglecting either to collect his revolutionary relics or preserve them for posterity. He therefore urged FM to do the following things:

- (i) Collect from the archives of Japan, East and West Germany, U.K., USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Italy and some other countries where, according to him, "there are still many documents and much material connected with other revolutions that were brought about, inspired by the leadership of Netaji". (Lok Sabha Debates, Part II, June 29, 1977, Uncorrected).
- (ii) Rebuild the damaged INA Martyrs Memorial in Singapore built by Netaji in July 1945 and demolished by Mountbatten. According to Shri Guha, the Foreign Minister of Singapore was a man who was a member of the INA and fought with Netaji and, therefore, he suggested that an appeal be made to the Government of Singapore to be allowed to rebuild that monument.

He said that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had admitted that he had brought part of the demolished monument and left it in his Rawalpindi house. Shri Guha requested the Government to send Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to his home so that those parts of the demolished martyre memorial that he brought from Singapore can be brought to India and reconstructed in a martyrs' memorial in honour of the INA, somewhere in the heart of Delhi.
- (iii) The headquarter building of the Azad Hind Government and the residential quarters of Netaji, according to Shri Guha, are still there in the sea beach of Singapore and, therefore, he urged FM to persuade the Government of Singapore to sell it to us so that we could set up there the headquarters of an Indian Cultural Mission for the whole of South-East Asia.
- (iv) Shri Guha said that there were many places connected with the history of Netaji and INA activities in Malaysia and small plates can be put up to that effect in these places as well as in such other places in Thailand, Indonesia, etc.

(B)

- (v) The advance headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj were, according to Shri Guha, set up at Jarawardi Sugar Estate near Rangoon. That building should be purchased by the Government of India. He added that Gen. Ne Win was an admirer of Netaji and therefore, he thought that there would be no difficulty to find those buildings and buy them.
- (vi) Shri Guha said that Netaji had taken a pledge before the tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar that after India's liberation the Emperor's remains will be taken back to India and re-buried with national honour. Netaji had also pledged that a mausoleum would be built at Red Fort. Shri Guha wanted FM to fulfil that pledge.
- (vii) Place plaques at places in Peshawar and Kabul where Netaji stayed in the course of his escape from India to Germany.
- (viii) Shri Guha said that Gen. Mac Arthur and Lord Mountbatten's HQs. had made vital enquiries into Netaji's death in an air crash. These reports should be obtained from UK and USA.
- (ix) Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after occupying Taiwan, had also undertaken an enquiry about a reported air crash at Taihako. This report should also be obtained from the Government of Taiwan.
- (x) Only 3 pages of Lord Mountbatten's diary, according to Shri Guha, were supplied to the Khosla Commission. Even those three pages revealed startling facts that Lord Mountbatten received a report from the British Commission in China that Netaji Subhas Bose did not die in the plane crash. Then the British intelligence sent a report to Mountbatten that he escaped. If the full diary of Lord Mountbatten could be obtained many more startling things would have come to light. (Ibid)
- (xi) Shri Guha said that another tiklish thing came before the Kohsla and Shah Nawaz Commissions and added: "It was an intelligence report to the Government of India that the Russian Ambassador in Kabul and a Russian Vice-Consul in Tehran, both of them publicly admitted in 1946 that Netaji Subhas Bose reached Moscow. This was a report of our Intelligence Wing to the Government of India that was sent from Kabul and Tehran. That is on record and it is with the Khosla Commission as well as the Shah Nawaz Commission. I would request that Hon. Minister to find out whether it can be had from the Government of USSR as to what actually happened because it has been admitted both by Shah Nawaz Commission as well as Khosla Commission that the destination of Netaji was Russia."

J. T. Kallukaren

(J. T. Kallukaren)
Director (Coordination)
16.7.1977

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MOST IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Coordination Division)

No.AA/125/40/77

July 23, 1977

Shri Samar Guha, M.P., during the Debate on Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977, raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the Memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and had made a number of suggestions with financial and other implications. However, the first task is to collect information, documents and other material, wherever freely available, from different countries in the world.

2. After collection of accurate information on the various points raised by Shri Guha and the location of documents, material, etc. which will have to be acquired, wherever possible, the financial implications of the project will have to be considered by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministries concerned, especially with the Ministry of Finance for release of funds.

3. The Mission concerned is requested to take follow-up action, without financial implications, and send their replies to the Co-ordination Division, with copy endorsed to the Territorial Division concerned

M. J. Kalukaren
(J.T.KALUKAREN)
Director (Coord)

Ambassador/High Commission of India,
Tokyo/Djakarta/Kuala Lumpur/Rangoon/Singapore/
Bangkok/Islamabad/Kabul/Bonn/Berlin (GDR)/Rome/London/
Moscow/Washington.

Copy to :

J S(S)/J S(N&EA)/J S(PAKAF)/J S(AMS)/J S(EE)/
J S(EW)/J S(AD)/Director(Coord)

(5)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Coordination Division)

SUGGESTIONS MADE REGARDING NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

The following points were made during the course of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977.

Shri Samar Guha blamed the previous Governments for not honouring the "greatest revolutionary of India" Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and neglecting either to collect his revolutionary relics or preserve them for posterity. He therefore urged FM to do the following things:

- (i) Collect from the archives of Japan, East and West Germany, U.K., USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Italy and some other countries where, according to him, "there are still many documents and much material connected with other revolutions that were brought about, inspired by the leadership of Netaji". (Lok Sabha Debates, Part II, June 29, 1977, Uncorrected).
- (ii) Rebuild the damaged INA Martyrs Memorial in Singapore built by Netaji in July 1945 and demolished by Mountbatten. According to Shri Guha, the Foreign Minister of Singapore was a man who was a member of the INA and fought with Netaji and, therefore, he suggested that an appeal be made to the Government of Singapore to be allowed to rebuild that monument.

He said that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had admitted that he had brought part of the demolished monument and left it in his Rawalpindi house. Shri Guha requested the Government to send Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to his home so that those parts of the demolished martyrs' memorial that he brought from Singapore can be brought to India and reconstructed in a martyrs' memorial in honour of the INA, somewhere in the heart of Delhi.

- (iii) The headquarter building of the Azad Hind Government and the residential quarters of Netaji, according to Shri Guha, are still there in the sea beach of Singapore and, therefore, he urged FM to persuade the Government of Singapore to sell it to us so that we could set up there the headquarters of an Indian Cultural Mission for the whole of South-East Asia.
- (iv) Shri Guha said that there were many places connected with the history of Netaji and INA activities in Malaysia and small plates can be put up to that effect in these places as well as in such other places in Thailand, Indonesia, etc.
- (v) The advance headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj were, according to Shri Guha, set up at Jarawardi Sugar Estate near Rangoon. That building should be purchased by the Government of India. He added that Gen. Ne Win was an admirer of Netaji and therefore, he thought that there would be no difficulty to find those buildings and buy them.
- (vi) Shri Guha said that Netaji had taken a pledge before the tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar that after India's liberation the Emperor's remains will be taken back to India and re-buried with national honour. Netaji had also pledged that a mausoleum would be built at Red Fort. Shri Guha wanted FM to fulfil that pledge.
- (vii) Place plaques at places in Peshawar and Kabul where Netaji stayed in the course of his escape from India to Germany.
- (viii) Shri Guha said that Gen. Mac Arthur and Lord Mountbatten's HQs. had made vital enquiries into Netaji's death in an air crash. These reports should be obtained from UK and USA.
- (ix) Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after occupying Taiwan, had also undertaken an enquiry about a reported air crash at Taihako. This report should also be obtained from the Government of Taiwan.
- (x) Only 3 pages of Lord Mountbatten's diary, according to Shri Guha, were supplied to the Khosla Commission. Even those three pages revealed startling facts that

Lord Mountbatten received a report from the British mission in China that Netaji Subhas Bose did not die in the plane crash. Then the British intelligence sent a report to Mountbatten that he escaped. If the full diary of Lord Mountbatten could be obtained many more startling things would have come to light (Ibid).

- (xi) Shri Guha said that another ticklish thing came before the Khosla and Shah Nawaz Commissions and added: "It was an intelligence report to the Government of India that the Russian Ambassador in Kabul and a Russian Vice-Consul in Tehran, both of them publicly admitted in 1946 that Netaji Subhas Bose reached Moscow. This was a report of our Intelligence Wing to the Government of India that was sent from Kabul and Tehran. That is on record and it is with the Khosla Commission as well as the Shah Nawaz Commission. I would request that Hon. Minister to find out whether it can be had from the Government of USSR as to what actually happened because it has been admitted both by Shah Nawaz Commission as well as Khosla Commission that the destination of Netaji was Russia.

SECRET.

Mrs. Madhu Bhaduri,
Deputy Secretary(EA).

No. C/125/2/77-JP

July 28th 1977.

Dear Shri Ram,

During the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, Shri Samar Guha, M.P., raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Subsequently, Foreign Secretary has directed that necessary follow-up action should be taken. So far as Japan is concerned, the follow-up action will consist of collecting from the archives in that country documents and such material which would be connected with Netaji. This, of course, would have to be done somewhat discreetly since, for the time being, we would not like to raise the issue of Netaji's ashes which are in Japan.

by you

Yours sincerely,

mb

(Mrs. Madhu Bhaduri)

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Shri A. N. Ram,
Counsellor,
Embassy of India,
TOKYO.

18
28/7/77

5859 JN/LEAM
8/8 (9)

From P.S. Lavania, Special Correspondent "SWARAJYA TIMES" Agra

To The Personal Secretary to
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

1702-1/18/11/11
8/8

Sir,

6734/220/0
9/8

Press Cutting from page 3 of the daily "SWARAJYA TIMES" Agra on the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in plane crash, is attached herewith for such action as may be deemed fit.

Yours faithfully

Lavania 1/8/11
(P.S. Lavania)

The enclosed article has raised certain doubts about the integrity of Justice Khosla and Shri Shahuwaz Khan. Regarding Netaji's death, it does not give any more facts than those mentioned by Shri Samantguria in his Lok Sabha speech.

JS(N&EA) Pl. go thru and see what is in papers. C.L. P.F.

Pl. keep on the relevant file. ~~FILED~~ U.S.(FE) 9/8
EAD KKC

नेताजी सुभाष बोस की तथाकथित मृत्यु

—पी० एस० लगानियां, फ़िरोजाबाद

स्वराज्य टाइम्स के २७ जुलाई के अंक में उपरोक्त विषय पर डा० हरिश्चन्द्र अग्रवाल का लेख पढ़ने पर मैं डाक्टर साहब के नेता जी के प्रति प्रेम पर उन्हें धन्य मानता हूँ।

इस विषय से विशेष संबंध रखता हूँ। खोसला आयोग में मेरी गवाही भी हुई थी जिसका सूक्ष्म विवरण ३१-१२-७० के भारत के समस्त प्रमुख अंग्रेजी के दैनिक पत्रों में निकला था। इस आयोग में कलकत्ता के सुप्रसिद्ध बैरिस्टर श्री निहारेन्द्र दत्त मजूमदार लगे हुए थे वह पहले फारवर्ड ब्लॉक के टिकट पर जीतकर मिनिस्टर बंगाल में रह चुके हैं और मैं उनसे व उनकी धर्मपत्नी से कई बार उनके निवास स्थान १६, पाम एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता पर भी मिल चुका हूँ। उन्होंने इस आयोग में हुई मेरी गवाही को बहुत कीमती बताया था क्योंकि उनके शब्दों में मेरी गवाही ने शाहनवाज कमीशन की पहली जांच व रिपोर्ट की जड़ में कुल्हाड़ा मारा था।

डा० अग्रवाल ने अपने लेख में जिस टाइपिस्ट के विषय में लिखा है वह सम्भवतः मरठ के श्री श्यामलाल जैन हैं जो अब मरठ की दीवानी कचहरी में बैठकर टाइप करके जीविका कमा रहे हैं और जो कभी स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू के टाइपिस्ट थे। उसी काल में एक दिन पंडित नेहरू ने नेता जी के भागकर रूस में जा घुसने की सूचना इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री श्री एटले का भेजने के लिए एक पत्र लिखा था जो श्री श्यामलाल जैन से टाइप करवाया गया था। इन्होंने एक कागज ज्यादा लगा कर उसकी एक प्रति अपने पास रख ली थी जो अपने बयान में उन्होंने खोसला आयोग के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की थी। उस पत्र में श्री नेहरू ने श्री एटले से यह अनुरोध किया था कि हिटलर के विश्व युद्ध के कारण रूस भी इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस व अमरीका को एलाइड आर्मी हैं अतः मार्शल स्टालिन को लिखा जाय कि नेता जी रूस में कैसे घुस गए।

यह सत्य है कि नेता जी जीवन पर्यन्त युद्ध अपराधी घोषित रहेंगे और यदि प्रगट नहीं हुए तो जब उनकी आयु १०० वर्ष से अधिक हो चुकेगी तो यह मानकर

कि वह मर चुके उन्हें युद्ध अपराधियों की सूची से निकाल दिया जायगा। यदि वह इनके युद्ध अपराधी नहीं हैं तो भारत सरकार अपने राजदूतों द्वारा या इन देशों की पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न करवाकर सिद्ध करे कि वह अब भी इनके युद्ध अपराधी नहीं हैं। इस बात पर कांग्रेस शासन चुप रहता आया था। यदि नेता जी रूस में हैं और प्रगट होते हैं तो रूस को युद्ध का खतरा मोल लेना पड़ेगा।

मेरी खोसला आयोग के समक्ष हुई गवाही में ऐसे मौखिक व लिखित तथ्य पेश हुए थे कि जिस के कारण खोसला आयोग के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया कि उसे आदेश करना पड़ा कि मेरी गवाही के कारण श्री शाहनवाज खा को बयान देने दुबारा बुलाया जाय और इसके लिए तारीख दी गई। इस समय मैं विशेष कारणों से एक प्रार्थना पत्र हलफनामे सहित खोसला आयोग को भेजा और उस में यह प्रार्थना की कि चूंकि मेरी गवाही के फलस्वरूप श्री शाहनवाज खा को दुबारा बयानों के लिए बुलाया जा रहा है और कुछ बातों पर यह सिद्ध होना है कि या तो मैं झूठा हूँ या श्री शाहनवाज खा ने झूठ बोला था अतः उनके दुबारा बयानों पर मुझे उन से जिरह करने का अवसर दिया जाय ताकि सत्य सामने आए जो आयोग का कर्तव्य था। मुझे यह भी पता नहीं चल पाया कि श्री खोसला ने कब श्री खान को चुपचाप बुलाकर दुबारा उनके बयान लिख लिए अन्यथा मैं स्वयं उस दिन विज्ञान भवन में पहुँचकर इजाजत मांगता। क्या संसार का कोई भी न्यायाधीश मेरी इस मांग को अनुचित बता सकेगा? खोसला आयोग की वास्तविकता की तलाश नहीं थी। वह एक ड्रामा भाव था।

मैंने यहाँ तक सिद्ध किया था कि नेता जी को तेरह दिन में दो बार मृत घोषित किया गया था। पहली बार हीरोसीमा पर बम गिरने के दिन टोकियो रेडियो ने घोषित किया और उसके १२ दिन बाद इस कथित जहाज दुर्घटना में उनका मारा जाना बताया गया है आयोग की फाइल देखी जाय तो

पूरा नाटक स्पष्ट हो जाएगा।

श्री खोसला को अन्य अवकाश प्राप्त जजों के मुकाबले सबसे अधिक 'वन-मैन कमीशन' पर लगाया गया क्योंकि उनके इक्षित जांच नतीजा मिलता था। यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि सबसे अधिक श्री खोसला ने इस साधन से भारत सरकार से धन कमाया है।

श्री शाहनवाज खा सन् १९४७ में पाकिस्तान बनने पर पाकिस्तान में थे और उन्होंने वहाँ की नागरिकता ग्रहण की। एक दिन जब पं० नेहरू लाहौर में एक प्रसिद्ध सड़क के किनारे बने भवन में श्री लियाकत अली खा से बातचीत कर रहे थे तो यकायक एक ऐसी विश्वास न करने योग्य अनहोनी घटना घटी कि जिसके कारण पं० नेहरू उसी समय अपने ही जहाज में श्री खान को उन्ही कपड़ों में भारत ले आए जो श्री खान उस समय पहने हुए थे और उस घटना के कारण श्री लियाकत अली खा देखते रह गए और श्री खान को न रोक सके थे। अब जांच करने पर यह भी पता चल जायगा कि श्री खान को भारतीय नागरिकता वैध है अथवा नहीं और एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक को जो अवैध रूप में भारत आया उसे लोकसभा के टिकट दिए गए और मिनिस्टर बनाया गया। बाद में कई साल के बाद बड़ी मुश्किल से श्रीमती मुहुना सारामाई के व्यक्तिगत हस्तक्षेप पर पनियाला (रुड़की) के स्वर्गीय यशपाल सिंह (एम० पी०) खान साहब की बेगम व उन के बेटे महमूद नवाज खा व एक बेटे को पाकिस्तान से लाए। श्री खान को वोट केवल इस कारण मिलते थे क्योंकि वह उस समय नेता जी के पुजारी का रूप धारण किए हुए थे।

मैं स्वयं द्वितीय विश्व महायुद्ध से लौटकर पुलिस में आ गया था और सन् १९५१-५२ में थाना लकसर जिला सहारनपुर का थानाध्यक्ष था और मेरे ही क्षेत्र में 'एथल' नामक स्थान पर पं० नेहरू ने पथरी जंगल की १००० एकड़ जमीन श्री खान को प्रदान कर दी जिस पर उन्होंने अपना फार्म बनाया जो अब भी है यद्यपि

उसमें से काफी वह अब तक बेच भी चुके हैं। उस दौरान जब मैं उस थाने पर नियुक्त था मेरी श्री खान से अच्छी दोस्ती थी और अनेक बार साथ साथ खाना भी खाते थे जिसके प्रमाण में मैंने खोसला आयोग के समक्ष श्री खान के लिखे कुछ व्यक्तिगत पत्र भी दाखिल किए थे। उस समय श्री खान वास्तव में नेता जी के सच्चे पुजारी थे और के उस समय उन्होंने नेता जी के जीवित होने कुछ ऐसे अकाट्य प्रमाण बनाए थे जो रिकार्ड पर भी आधारित थे। बाद में सन् १९५२ का लोकसभा का श्री खान को मरठ के किठोर क्षेत्र का कांग्रेस टिकट बिना मांगें दिया गया था तो श्री खान ने वह टिकट रजिस्ट्री द्वारा पं० नेहरू को वापस कर दिया था। इस पर पं० नेहरू ने एक्सप्रेस तार द्वारा श्री खान को दिल्ली बुलाया और उनके कान में मन्त्र फूँका और श्री खान ने टिकट ले लिया और एम० पी० बन गए और बाद में हुकूमत का नशा जब सबार हुआ तो उन्होंने अपना चोला बदल दिया और इसी कारण श्री खान को पहली जांच आयोग का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया।

इस जांच आयोग में दो सेवर थे। दूसरे नेता जी के भाई थे। जांच की रिपोर्ट में दोनों की असहमति थी। श्री खान ने कहा कि नेता जी मर गए और नेता जी के भाई ने कहा कि जांच ठीक नहीं हुई और नेता जी का मरना सिद्ध नहीं है। अब दो जजों में भिन्न मत होता है तो तीसरे जज का मत भी लिया जाता है और बहुमत वाली बात मानी जाती है परन्तु इसमें ऐसा नहीं किया गया। श्री खान ने 'ताइपेह' नामक स्थान पर जहाँ जहाज की दुर्घटना होनी बताई जाती है उस स्थान तक जाकर जांच करने की तकलीफ नहीं की। यह भी सत्य है कि जब वह नेता जी के मक्त बने हुए थे तो उन्होंने अनेक आम सभाओं में घोषणा की थी कि नेता जी जीवित हैं और जहाज की कथित दुर्घटना एक स्वांग है।



सत्यमेव जयते

Ambassador

SECRET

1026-Div(EA)22

19/9

726475 (11/12/77)

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

EMBASSY OF INDIA

TOKYO

No: TOK/551/6/70

6700/500/77

21/9

September 14, 1977

My dear Rang,

Please refer to Smt. Bhaduri's letter No.C/125/2/77-JP and also Director (Coord.)'s circular letter No. AA/125/40/77, dated the 23rd July, 1977 regarding the collection of material relating Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. You will recall that both the Shah Nawaz Commission (1956) and the Khosla Commission (1971) had visited Japan in connection with their investigation into the disappearance of Netaji. During their investigations, the Embassy cooperated with them to obtain as much material as possible on Netaji. I would like to draw your attention to this Embassy's correspondence with the Ministry on this question in January/February, 1973. I would specially like to draw your attention to this Mission's letter of even number, dated the 25th January, 1973 which states that "the Gaimusho informs us after re-checking its old records that they are not in possession of any papers relating to Netaji other than those already surrendered to us in 1955." As for the War Office, the letter states: "Gaimusho has told us quite positively that no new material pertaining to Netaji could be traced in the records Office." Thereafter, an Embassy official accompanied by an official from the Gaimusho went personally to check up the War Office records library, and found that no documents relating to Netaji were traceable.

3. Apart from these two archives, the Khosla Commission interviewed several Japanese and Indians associated with Netaji at that time. Hence it can reasonably be assumed that all the relevant material available from Japan is already available in the records of the two Commissions. Any further effort on our part is not only likely to be fruitless, but will prove embarrassing.

4. Regarding the installation of small memorial plaques in places connected with the history of Netaji and INA, it is not clear whether this is intended to apply to Japan. In any event, until the question of Netaji's ashes is settled, any movement in that direction would lead to further embarrassment. A separate communication has been

(pto)

Urasaku

21/9

S.O. (EA)

21/9

Pl. bring
Mr. and Mrs.
Cul around
26.9.
17.9
Dir (EA)

Pl. put up
with 'A' & 'B'

sent to you in this matter.

let him see you,

Yours sincerely,

E. Gonsalves
(E. Gonsalves)

Shri C.V. Ranganathan,
Joint Secretary (N & EA),
Ministry of External Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

Copy to Shri Prakash Shah, Director (Coord.)
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Since it is always
Dir(EA) may kindly see.

8412/JS(N&EA)/177

JS(N&EA)/DIR(EA)/EAST ASIA DIV

लोक सभा के लिए प्रश्न---अग्रिम सूचना

QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA—ADVANCE NOTICE

तारांकित/अतारांकित डा० सं०/Starred/~~Unstarred~~ D. No. 2083

मंत्रालय जिसके लिए दिन नियत किया गया है/Ministry to which the day has been allotted.

विदेश मंत्रालय/External Affairs

प्रश्न स्वीकृत होने पर सदन में उत्तर दिए जाने की तारीख

The question will, if admitted, be put down for the sitting on the
BRINGING BACK ASHES OF NETAJI

17.11.77

1) Same as before
Resolution
has not been
announced
of 10.9.77
by the
Minister
this comes
up.

*

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to
state:

- (a) whether talks are going on to bring the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India from Japan; and
- (b) if so, the time by which these ashes are likely to be brought to India?

लोक सभा के लिए प्रश्न---अग्रिम सूचना

UNION/11/12(EA) EAST ASIA DIV

QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA—ADVANCE NOTICE

तारंकित/अतारंकित डा० सं०/Starred/Unstarred D. No.

2083

मंत्रालय जिसके लिए दिन नियत किया गया है/Ministry to which the day has been allotted.

विदेश मंत्रालय/External Affairs

प्रश्न स्वीकृत होने पर सदन में उत्तर दिए जाने की तारीख

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17.11.77

BRINGING BACK ASHES OF NETAJI

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(b) if so, the time by which these ashes are likely to be brought to India?

681 unstarred Spoken to SS(EA)

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9/X1

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MOST IMMEDIATE

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Subject:- Bringing back the Ashes of Netaji

Reference:- Advance Notice of Starred Question No.2083
for the sitting on 17-11-1977 by Shri Phool
Chand Verma, Member of Parliament.

On a "No-Day-Yet-Named" motion moved by another Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Samar Guha, a Resolution was tabled on 3rd August 1977 in the Lok Sabha which, inter alia, raised the question of Government of India's acceptance of the reports of the Commission and the Committee which had previously been established to enquire into all aspects surrounding the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We understand that discussions on this Resolution were not concluded in the previous session of Parliament and that there is every likelihood of a continuation of the debate already initiated by Shri Samar Guha, Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

2. The view-point of the Government of India is also likely to be made known when the discussions referred to above are resumed in the Lok Sabha in the forthcoming session.

3. The above facts may kindly be brought to the attention of the Hon'ble Speaker for deciding on the admissibility of the question or otherwise. It is submitted that in view of the on-going consideration of the Resolution referred to above, any further debate on this subject related to the Resolution may not be appropriate at this stage.

C.V. Ranganathan
Joint Secretary (N&EA)
9-11-1977
Tel.No. 37-5418

*Di (EX)
u-r (FE)*

Lok Sabha Secretariat (Question Branch)
MEA U.O. No. JS(N&EA)/8413/77 d/ 9-11-1977